THE DEATH OF DR. M'COSH.

THE TENERABLE EX-PRESIDENT OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

nther, Teacher, and Divine-His Death Was Due to Scalle Beblity-Incidents in the Career of a Famous Educator-His Work in Europe and in This Country, The Rev. Dr. McCosh, until seven years ago

the President of Princeton University, died at 10 o'clock last night at his home in Princeton, N. J. He was unconscious for several hours previous to his death. For the past month he has been confined to his home. A gradual de-cline of strength due to age, combined with a touch of pneumonia, was the immediate cause of his death. His wife and son, Dr. Andrew J. McCosh, of this city, were at his bedside when

The Rev. James McCosh, D. D., LL. D., was born on the banks of the river Doon, in Ayrshire, Scotland, on April 1, 1811. He was the son of a large farmer. His mother was noted for her energy and strength of character. As a boy he went to a parochial school, and when 13 years old entered Glasgow College. Five years later he entered Edinburgh University, where he studied for five years more under Drs. Chalmers, Weish, and other noted clergymen, While a student at Edinburgh he wrote an essay on the Stoic philosophy, for which



JAMES M'COSH. the university, on motion of Sir Wil-

liam Hamilton, conferred upon him the orary degree of A. M. After his graduation he studied theology, and was ordained a minster of the Church of Scotland in 1835 at Arbroath. He removed to Brechin in 1839, in which place he ministered to 1,400 communicants. At the disruption of the Church of Scot. land in 1843, Dr. McCosh resigned his living and became a minister of the new Free Church With Dr. Chalmers and other founders of the Free Church he busied himself greatly in he organization of that body, and was especially engaged in establishing the Church in Forfarshire and Kincardineshire. In 1850 he published his long meditated work on the "Method of the Divine Government, Physical and Moral." In this work Dr. McCosh dis-cussed the laws of substance and phenomenon, and Moral." In this work Dr. McCosh discussed the laws of substance and phenomenon, and of cause and effect in physical nature and in the human mind. The work gained for its author a wide reputation both in England and in this country. It reached a second edition in six months. The Earl of Clarendon, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, happened to take up the book one Sunday morning, and became so interested in it that he forgot to go to church. He sent for Dr. McCosh, and offered him the professorship of logic and metaphysics in the new Queen's College. Beifast. This was in 1851.

Dr. McCosh became famous as a lecturer at Queen's College. He taught there for sixteen years, attracting a large body of students, and actively engaged in defending the national system of education in Ireland. Here in 1860 he published his "Intuitions of the Mind Inductively Investigated," which added greatly to his reputation as a metaphysical writer. This was his principal psychological work. Here, too, in conjunction with Dr. George Dickie, he published his "Typical Forms and Special Ends in Creation," He also contributed largely to the North British Receive and other magazines.

In the spring of 1863 the trustees of Princeton College, entirely without any solicitation on the part of Dr. McCosh, called him to the Creation of the work of th and of cause and effect in physical nature and in the human mind. The work gained for its

Princeton he taught large classes in philosophy and mental science, at times having 200 students under him.

Dr. McCosh was nothing if not a controversialist, and he usually had one or more religious or educational battles on hand. When Prof. Huxley visited this country Dr. McCosh anawered with vim Huxley's arguments against religion. A few years later he had a warm discussion with President Eliot of Harvard on the subject of religion in colleges. The reviews teemed with Dr. McCosh's articles on controversial subjects, usually of a religious nature. Dr. McCosh was a strong and bitter antagonist, and he dealt blows which stung. He had all the Scotch humor and causticity of expression. Those who entered the bists with him often complained that though he was a fair foe he was not a very courteous or even-tempered one.

In the latter years of his Presidency at Princeton Dr. McCosh's relations with Harvard were not very pleasant. In 1886, when Harvard celebrated her 250th anniversary, she conferred degrees in profusion upon representatives of all the colleges and universities except Princeton. Dr. McCosh was grieved a good deal at this. He was at the anniversary, representing Princeton, and he thought he had as good professors at Princeton as any of those honored by degrees. He held his peace, though, until Dr. Oliver Wendell Hoimes read a psem celebrating the achievements of Harvard, one stanza of which was as follows:

Ger Princeton's ands the far sefections steal. Wester mights Edwards stamped his fron heel.

of a Littlews.

Ver Frinceton's against the far reflections steal.

Where mighty Edwards stamped his fron heel:
Say on the hill where ook brilefa were bound
had no if Styr had girt them this those round
irrets and a light that trending state inquire

I the schole Church of Calvin is on fire!

If the whole thurch of Calvin is on fire!

Dr. McCosh said he couldn't stand that, and he packed up als bag and went home to Princeton. A great deal was said about the affair in
the newspapers. President Eliot wrote to Dr.
McCosh that he had no intention of alighting
Princeton. Dr. Holmes wrote that the first two
lines of the poetry alone referred to Princeton,
while the rest was supposed to hint at Andover.
Dr. McCosh was not pacified, however, and a
month later he wrote:

"I still feel that I had the same right to give
expression to my feelings of indignation as Harvard had to withhold the recognition she gave
to ethers."

varid had to withhold the recognition she gave to others."

The accliptor St. Gaudens made a life-size has rethef of fir. McCosh forthe class of 7th. This was placed in the Manuau chape. St. that was not a citizen papers.

Hesinteed in the Manuau chape. St. that dens declares that it is one of his heat works.

Hesintee his mody magazine articles and numerous important addresses, Br. McCosh published in addition to the works already manuauton of MITs following: "An Examination of MITs following: "An Ex

"Cognitive and Motive Powers," which are used as text broks all over the world, and afterward the "Realistic Philosophy," in which he discusses the leading philosophical problems of the day. Dr. McCosh was an ardent follower of Sir William Hamilton in philosophy.

Since his retirement, Dr. McCosh has resided in Princeton, Occasionally he delivered addresses to the students. Within the last three years he has revised and largely rewritten portions of his works. New editions of his treatises on logic and psychology were issued in 1892 and '95, He was President of the Philosophical Club at Princeton, and presided at the Philosophical Congress which met at the World's Pair,

ROBERT C. WINTHROP DEAD. Daniel Webster's Successor in the Senate Passes Away in Boston, BOSTON, Nov. 16, The Hon. Robert Charles

Winthrop, the last representative of the old school of Boston's public men during the antislavery struggle, died peacefully at his home, 110 Mariboro street, at 11:30 to-night.

Although be had been falling for some days.

the end came suddenly and only his son, Robert C. Winthrop, Jr., and the nurses were present. Heart failure is given as the cause of his death. Mr. Winthrop was born in Boston on May 12. 1809. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1828, and soon after he studied law with After a short professional career he went

actively into politics as a Clay Whig. He was a member of the lower House He was a member of the lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature from 1834-1840, and was Speaker of the House the last three years. In 1840 he was sent to Congress, where for ten years he made a record for himself as a ready debater and a skilful parliamentarian. From 1847-40 he was Speaker of the House and was defeated for reflection by two votes after a three weeks' contest. In 1850 the Governor of Massachusetts appointed him to fill the unexpired term of Senator Daniel Webster, who then became Secretary of State. His attitude as to the question of slavery was not satisfactory to men of extreme views North and South, and he was defeated by Charles Snmner in 1851 for a seat in the Senato by a coalition of Democrats and Free Sollers.

The same coalition in the same year defeated Mr. Winthrop as the Whig candidate for Governor. After that he retired from politics and gave himself to literary, historical, and philanthropic work. He became the chief counsellor of George Peabody in his philanthropy.

R was as the favorite orator on great historical anniversaries that Mr. Winthrop was best known by the public. He left many writings and speeches on historical subjects.

He was the oldest surviving ex-United States Senator from Massachusetts. He was also the oldest surviving ex-Speaker of the national House of Representatives, having been elected to the Thirtieth Congress.

He was one of the oldest members of the Anional House of Representatives, having been elected to the Thirtieth Congress.

He was one of the oldest members of the Anional House of Representatives, having been elected to the Thirtieth Congress. of the Massachusetts Legislature from 1834-

Over 250 years ago one of his lineal ancestors igned the charter of the old corporation, and a the long line of commanders there are three f his ancestors. of his ancestors.

For sixty-two years Mr. Winthrop's name has been on the rolls of the Boston Light Infantry. He also enjoys the distinction of having personally known every President of the United States, with the exception of Washington and Jefferson.

DEATH OF P. J. DONORUE. The Popular Critic and Sporting Authority

In Cut Off in His Prime. The sporting community of the country will learn with regret of the death of Peter J. Donohue, the clever critic who made such a widespread reputation over the nom de plume of "P. Jay." The popular young writer passed away at 6 o'clock yesterday morning in the presence of his sorrowing sisters, mother, and aunt. His father, Bartholomew Donohue, the contractor and builder of 118th street and Lexington avenue, arrived on the scene an hour after his son had departed. The sad event took place at Lakehurst, N. J., where he had gone two months ago suffering from pulmonary consumption. He had been alling for a year, but it was thought he would brace up sufficiently to journey to Hot Springs, Ark., for the winter.

P. J. Donohue was born at Harlem about thirty-aix years ago and developed healthy sporting tendencies at an early age. He began his active career as far back as 1879.

He soon took to chronicling the sports he loved, and he showed such an aptitude for newspaper work that his services were enlisted by Ed. Plummer of the New York Sportsman. As a sporting writer his fame spread rapidly and his able pen was kept at high pressure. He left the Sportsman to become sporting editor of the World, and subsequently occupied a similar position on the staff of the Recorder. annt. His father, Bartholomew Donohue, the

Obitmary Notes.

Francis A. Teail, who was one of the editors of the Century Dictionary, died at Bloomfield, N. J., yesterday, aged 72. He was born in Fort Anne, Washington county, this State, and came to New York when he was 19. He worked as a compositor with Walt Whitman. He became a proof reader and finally an editor. He read the original proof of Poe's "Raven" and "The Bells." He assisted John R. Bartlett in the compliation of his "Dictionary of Americanisms." He was proof reader, contributor, and associate editor of the American Cyclopsedia. The University of Rochester conferred on him the degree of A. M. About eight months ago Mr. Teall fell in his bedroom and fractured his hip. He was several weeks in the Mountainside Hospital. Less than a month ago he broke his hip again and died from the injury.

Leonard D. White died of apoplexy yesterday

Leonard D. White died of apoplexy yesterday at his residence, 39 East Seventy-fourth street, in his sixty-first year. He was stricken with apoplexy on Monday at his office, 54 Broad street. Mr. White founded the banking house of White, Morris & Co. forty years ago. His father was a banker before him. During his long experience in Wail street he had become one of its most familiar figures. Mr. White was for a long time a member of the Stock Exchange, but recently turned his seat over to his son, Leonard D. White, Jr. He was a director in the Franklin Bank Note Company and Secretary and a director of the Greenwich Savings Bank. Thirty years ago he married Miss Mary G. Van Dusen, daughter of Samuel G. Van Dusen, Six children survive him.

children survive him.

Henry Keney, senior member of the firm of Keney & Roberts, wholesale grocers, of Hartford, died on Tuesday, aged 89 years. He was born in Hartford and was never married. An estate estimated at \$1,250,000 was left by him. Mr. Keney was Vice-President of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, the Farmers' and Manufacturers' Bank, and the Hartford Carpet Company, and a trustee of the Society of Savings. During his lifetime he subscribed large sums of money for the benefit of the Hartford Free Library, the Young Men's Christian Association. Trinity College, Good Will Club, the Hartford Hospital, and many institutions.

J. M. Buckley, who worked his way up from

J. M. Buckley, who worked his way up from section hand on the Northern Pacific Raliroad to the place of assistant general manager of that road, died in Hot Springs, Ark., on Thursday night. He left an estate valued at a quarter of a million dollars. The remains will be taken to Hamilton Stuart of the editorial staff of the Galveston News, died there yesterday, aged 81 years. He was prominent in early Texas poli-tics, having been associated with Sam Houston. The Right Rev. John Claudius Neraz, Hishop of the Catholic diocess of San Antonia, died at his home in San Antonia yesterday after a long illness. He was born in France in 1828.

May Contest Mrs. Peyton's Will.

It was reported yesterday that William K. Peyton, husband of the late Josephine Peyton, together with some of the kin to whom she left nothing, as she left nothing to her husband, will contest her will when it is offered for probate. contest her will when it is offered for probate. The kindred not mentioned in the will are John H. Waiton, Rebecca Tuthill, Marv Hempetead, J. B. Loomis, Charles Homan, W. P. Walton, and George Walton of Riverhead: Alfred Walton of New Haven, Mrs. Clarence Case of Providence, Mrs. E. W. Gates of Brooklyn, and H. H. Walton of New York. The will disposes of \$3,000,000, giving the bulk of it to Mrs. Peyton's daughter, Mabel H. Sherman, and any children she may have,

The Justice's bench in the Morrisania Police Court was vacant yesterday morning for the second time in two months, and after a wait of three hours the prisoners were sent to the Harlem Court, where they were disposed of by Justice Taintor.

According to the printed schedule which hangs in the court room, Justice Koch was due to all out the latter half of the month. It was said by the court officials that Justice Koch will not sit at all this month, and it remains to be seen who will take his place.

Cellist Hegner Is a Union Man Now. Anton Hegner, the 'cello player brought to this country by Walter Damrosch, against whom the orchestra in Carnegie Music Hall whom the orenestra in Carnegos histo half strick last winter because he appeared as a soloist although he was not a citizen and there-fore could not be a member of the M. M. P. U., has taken out his first citizen papers. It was announced yesterday that he had be-come a member of the union.

THE SPORTY DUCHESS DEAD

ALL BRITONS KNEW HER ON THE TURF AS "MR. MANTON." The Downger Duchess of Montress Loved

Betting and Races, and She Had No Use for Anybody Who Couldn't Talk Horse A Striking Figure on British Race Tracks Caroline Agnes, Downger Duchees of Montrose, known in the racing world as "Mr. Manton," and also as the "Red Duchess," is dead in London at the age of 76 years. She was seriously ill for some time. She had been for many years a picturesque figure in the life of the British capital and on the race tracks throughout England. She trained and raced horses with much success, and maintained one of the finest racing stables in the world, the entire management being in her own hands. From the beginning to the end of her life she was "horsy." It was not merely a fad with her. but a pursuit she followed through love of horses, of betting, and the life with which they

brought her into contact.

She was been in 1818, the youngest daughter of the second Lord Decies, and even as a girl showed her bent by spending more time in her father's stables than she did in his house. At the age of 18 she was married to James, fourth Duke of Montrose, himself a man of sporting tastes and the owner of a racing stable. He was also of illustrious lineage, being descended from the Scottish Graham who was made a baron in 1451, and of the great Marquis of Montrose, the supporter of Charles I.

For twenty-eight years they had a very merry sporting life together, and then in 1874, the Duke died. The issue of the marriage was three sons, the youngest of whom is the present Duke, and three daughters, two of whom survive and are married. The Duchess married again two years later. The man she selected was W. S. Stirling-Crawfurd, who was even more widely known as a "horsy" man than the dead Duke. When Mr. Stirling-Crawfurd died, in 1883, his valuable stable passed into his widow's possession, and she at once decided to continue it, and to race the horses herself under the name "Mr. Manton."

once decided to continue it, and to race the horses berself under the name "Mr. Manton." That pseudonyme soon became famous, because most of her horses were good ones and won a large percentage of the races in which they were entered; when the horses were not good "Mr. Manton" had luck.

The Duchess, launched for good in her new career, made a practice of attending all the horse sales, and recruited her stables with yearlings that she bought at a low price. She developed many high-class horses in this way. She superintended her stables personally and learned to swear roundly at the men when they neglected their work or did not do it properly. In the paddocks and at the judges' stand she was also able to hold her own, and the public disputes in which she came off victorious were many. She was afraid of neither jockeys, trainers, bookmakers, nor judges, and she was never backward in expressing her opinion of them if it was bad.

When Fred Archer was at the beight of his

ers. hookmakers, nor judges, and she was never backward in expressing her opinion of them if it was bad.

When Fred Archer was at the height of his popularity as the first jockey in England, the Duchess took him up and became very intimate with him. It was even said that she was going to marry him. With other well-known jockeys she was also upon the closest terms, and she found much entertainment in their society. Conversely, for men who could not talk horse she had no consideration whatever. At the track she seldom deigned to enter the grand stand; it was in the baddock that she was most at home.

In 1888, Mr. Stirling-Crawfurd having been dead for five years, the Duchess took her third husband, Marcus Henry Milner, a youth about one-third her age, who was a follower of the race tracks because they delighted him. She appeared very devoted to her young husband, and they went into society together so much that people thought the Duchess was going to give up racing. But, while she ran her horses in Mr. Milner's name, she still kept up her personal supervisiom. At the end of three years there was a quarrel and a lawsuit, the Duchess charging that her husband had mismanaged, or was trying to mismanage, her property. In the course of the hearings in the suit it came out that she had settled \$10,000 a year on Milner at the time of the marriage.

The Duchess had an income of about \$100,000

that she had settled \$10,000 a year on Milner at the time of the marriage.

The Duchess had an income of about \$100,000 a year, consisting principally of her dower from the Montrose estates and the fortune Mr. Stirling-Crawfurd left her. She added to this largely by the amounts her horses won on the track, and the sums she won betting upon them. Money ran through her fingers like water, however, and, aside from the great cost of the maintenance of her stable, she had tastes that were uniformly expensive.

ever, and, aside from the great cost of the maintenance of her stable, she had tastes that were
uniformly expensive.

In person the Duchess was tall and straight
and heavily built. As a girl she had been rather
good looking, in a healthy, buxom way, but
when her face lost the charm of youth she endeavored to replace it artificially, with the resuit that she was a sight that nobody could
forget. She rouged her cheeks and pencilled
her eyebrows, and her halr was bleached to a
light golden tint. At the age of 70 she was
made up to look 16. Her dress was in harmony,
At the race track she wore mannish tailor-made
gowns of loud cheeks, cream tovert coats, and
box-coats with huge white pearl buttons, neckscarfs with horseshoe pins, and felt hats. At
the theatre and in society she wore extremely
low-cut gowns of vivid pink or mauve. She was
always conspicuous.

The family from which the Duchess comes
numbers among its members the gallant naval
officer, Lord Charles Beresford, and the soldier.
Lord William Beresford, a rumor of whose engagement to the American Duchess of Mariborough was current some time ago.

THE FUNERAL OF THE CEAR. Monday.

Sr. Perensburg, Nov. 16 .- It is officially announced that the funeral of Alexander III. will take place on Monday, Nov. 19. The court invitations to the funeral were issued this afternoon. St. Petersburg is crowded with visitors, and prices in the hotels, restaurants, lodging houses, shops, &c., have been quadrupled. The Prince of Wales has attended every religious ceremony in the cathedral since the body of the Czar was brought here. The Em-

peror Nicholas is very popular. He drove brough the streets in an open victoria, unattended, yesterday evening, and was cheered on all sides. It is not known whether the marriage of the Czar to Princess Alix will be public of private. A majority of the imperial family and

private. A majority of the imperial family and immediate relatives connected with other courts are in favor of having the marriage solemnized with all possible pomp and display, though it is understood that the Czar himself is opposed to this.

The coronation of Emperor Nicholas II. will take place in Moscow next summer.

The Emperor Nicholas, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of York received the King and Crown Prince of Denmark this murning.

The weather this morning was cold, damp, and foggy, and the absence of ladies from the crowds on the streets was especially noticeable. Nevertheless the streets were lined with people who had gathered to witness the arrival of the King and Crown Prince of Denmark, and later the arrival of Prince Dolgorouki and the Chinese Minister and his staff. Military officers continue to pour into the city from all directions. There are now at least 30,000 troops in the city, and additional soldery are arriving hourly.

the city, and additional soldiery are arriving hourly.

Emperor Nicholas constantly wears the uniform of the Preobragenski Regiment, in which the body of his father is dressed. People of all classes, wearing badges of mourning, still file past the coffin of the Czar, kneeling and prostrating themselves and kissing the hand of the dead Emperor.

The Grand Duke Vladimir, representing the czar, a large staff of high officers, Count Montebello, French Ambassador and his staff, the Governor of St. Petershurg, and many other conspicuous officials welcomed the French delegation which arrived at the station this atternoon. The Grand luke assured Gen. Boisdeffre that the Czar had been touched deeply by the warmth and spontaneity of France's sympathy.

Moscow Nov. 16.—A number of students by

Boisdoffre that the Czar had been touched desply by the warmth and spontaneity of France's sympathy.

Moscow, Nov. 16.—A number of students in this city started a subscription a day or two ago to purchase a silver wreath to be placed on the bier of the dead Czar. The subscription list was seized by some malcontents among the students, who tore it up, declaring that they would permit no wreath to be placed upon the bier of an Emperor who had doubled their college fees. The affair came to the knowledge of the secret molice, who arrested 200 students. Most of those arrested are friends of the affairst who were recently expelled from the university for not paying their college assessments.

Vienna, Nov. 10.—The New Freie Press publishes a despatch from its decrespondent in St. Petersburg saying that serious riots have occurred among the students of the Polytechnic School in that city growing out of the arrest of several students who refused to take the oath of allegiance to Czar Nicholas.

ROME, Nov. 10.—The Prince of Naples, Crown Prince of Italy, started for St. Fetersburg to-day to represent his faither at the Czar's funeral.

REBULLS, Nov. 10.—The Emperor's wreath, taken to St. Petersburg by Prince Henry, Is so large that it was necessary to provides car of the largest size at Eydthuchnen to carry it.

Prince Henry of Prussis started for St. Petersburg last evening to represent the Emperor at the funeral.

Losdon, Nov. 10.—The Poli Moli Gasette says that the marriage of the Czarwicke and Princess Alix will take place on Nov. 30.

New Cases of Small-pox,

These cases of small-pox were reported yes terday: George B. Anderson. 39 Greenwich street; Frank Taylor, 101 West Twenty-second street; Louise Hueble, 345 Ricecker street; Wil-laus Becker, 317 East Statisth street; Louise Loehr, 524 West Fifty-first street. Men's Gloves.

Suêde. (1 clasp-Greys and Tans), \$1.15.

Dogskin.
(1 clasp—over seams),
\$I.15.

"English Cape,"
(1 button-spear points), \$1.50.

Agents for the Celebrated



Lord & Taylor.
Broadway & 20th St.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

The Greatest American Banking House Will Bear This Title After Jan. 1, 1895, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan made the following statement yesterday in regard to the impending changes in the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co.:

"I regret extremely that these rumors wer circulated, and their authenticity apparently confirmed by announcement in the press on a day when we were all engaged in paying the last tokens of respect to our late partner, Mr. Wright, and when we naturally could not be

consulted as to their correctness.

"In view, however, of what has been announced it is perhaps proper, to avoid any misunderstanding, that I should say officially what should otherwise with all propriety be delayed until January.

"The present copartnership carrying on business in Philadelphia as Drexel & Co. and in New York as Drexel. Morgan & Co. will expire, according to its terms, at the end of the year, owing to the death of our late Mr. Anthony J. Drexel. At that time a new copartnership will be formed by all surviving partners, which will carry on business in New York under the firm name of J. P. Morgan & Co., and in Philadelphia under the firm mame of Dexxel & Co. Of this firm Mr. Robert Bacon, now of the firm of E. Rollins Morse & Bro. of Boston, will also be a member.

Rollins Morse & Bro. of Boston, will also be a member.

"It is also perhaps due to the public that I should say that the organization of the new firm will be such as to involve no change in the character or scope of the business heretofore transacted by the old firm.

"The name of our firm in Paris after January will be Morgan, Harjes & Co. instead of Drexel, Harjes & Co. as at present.

"The statements in the press respecting changes in the London firm of J. S. Morgan & Co., consequent upon changes here, are entirely erroneous and unfounded. That firm, as is well known, is an entirely independent one, and, beyond the fact that I am myself personally a partner in both, has no financial connection with the firm here.

ANTHRACITE COAL SITUATION. Action of the Individual Operators May Cause Trouble,

The resolutions passed at the meeting of the individual operators in the anthracite coal trade on Wednesday evening have created a great deal of gossip among the coal traders. The resolutions were in the form of a request to the Lebigh Valley Coal Company to sell their coal at the best price obtainable at any and all points in order that prices at interior points and at tidewater may be more nearly in harmony. It is expected that similar demands will be made on other coal shippers. The Lehigh Valley Coal ompany purchases about

Company purchases about 52 per cent, of its coal from individual operators, and the demand was therefore made first on that company.

About 30 per cent, of the anthracite coal market is produced by the individual operators, who sell it to the companies on a basis of 60 per cent, of tidewater prices. Any cutting of prices is felt more heavily at idewater points where the greatest competition prevails, and the percentage to the operators suffers, although the coal companies may be getting full prices at interior and line points. The adjustment of the differences in prices would require either an advance in tidewater or a reduction in line prices, it is not known yet what action the coal companies will take.

Messrs, Coxe Bros, & Co, announced yesterday their intention of selling coal in future at all points at prices proportionate to those ruling at tidewater. This firm will, it is thought produce at least 2,000,000 of tons this year, or nearly double its last year's production, and has been endeavoring to secure a readjustment of percentages.

TANK-LIKE FLEGENHEIMER.

Re Drinks 31 Glasses of Wine and \$1 of Whiskey, and Gets Into Trouble. David Flegenheimer, a well-to-do Williams-

ourgh wine dealer, was fined \$50 by Justice Watson, in the Ewen Street Police Court yesterday, for striking William Doppler, a conductor on the Graham and Flushing avenue trolley line. Flegenheimer was going home about ten days ago and Doppler carried him a block be yond the place where he wanted to get off. Fieyond the place where he wanted to get off. Flegenheimer became angry and assaulted Doppler. When the case was called vesterialy for trial Flegenheimer acted as if his mind were unbalanced. The policeman who arrested him told the Justice that Flegenheimer broke into his own store, at 119 Ewen street, a week ago, and then reported to the police that burgiars had been at work there.

Justice Walson tried to induce Doppler to withdraw the charge, but Dopoler refused. A nephew of Flegenheimer told the Court that on the day of the assault Flegenheimer drank thirty-one glasses of Rhine wine, with a glass of whiskey after each glass of wine. The nephew noised that Flegenheimer had been drinking ever since. Relatives paid the fine, Doppler will institute a suit for damages against Flegenheimer.

Birth Night of the Claister Club, The Cloister Club will celebrate its first birth-

lay to-night with a dinner, a few speeches, a few guests, and a good deal of music in its old suse at 20 Clinton place. William Dean Howells, Lawrence Hutton, and C. Dana Gibson have accepted invitations to the dinner. Editor R.C. Bunner of Pack is going to bring as his guest from New Jersey. Thomas Duan English, who wrote "Ben Boil," and a number of well-known dramatists and artists are to be present. The Closter was shirted by a score of artists and writers as an experiment in a novel dinner club. The house at 20 Clinton place was taken for the purpose, and, except for the dining rooms, the crypt, and the summer garden, little attempt has been made to alter it. Balrympie, Hutchins, Keppler, Glackens, and other artists in the club have covered the walls of the dining rooms with colored sketches that are appropriate to the club, and its membership has almost reached its small limit. The only guests who will be at the dinner to-night will be those invited by the club. have accepted invitations to the dinner. Editor

M. B. Curtis Charges Duscan Harrison with Forgery.

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 16. M. B. Curtis of the Samuel of Posen" Company, who was arrested last night at the instigation of Duncan B. Harrison, his former manager, who claims that Curtia owes him money, was before the Court today on his application to take the poor debtor's oath. The forenom session was devoted to an examination of Curtis as to his histories relations with Harrison and others. Several times during the testimony Curtis charged Harrison with foreging his name to betters and contracts, and Harrison restrained himself with difficulty. Curtis would not identify any of the signatures as his, saying with such a man as Harrison do, log his work, he could not identify them.

DOWN ON CENTREBOARDS.

A SHIPBUILDER SAYS THEY ARE UNSPORTSMANLIKE.

glish and American Yachte Becoming More Alike, and Both Becoming Mere Rucing Machines Nome Other Opinions. The interest which has been shown in the papers read before the second general meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine

Engineers at the American Society of Mechanical Engineers' club house, 12 West Thirty-first street, had in nowise flagged yesterday when the second session began. The attendance was fully equal to that of the preceding day. Among the naval experts present were Rear Admirals Henry Erbra, recently retired from active service in the navy; Rear Admiral Richard Meade, who presided during the greater part of the afternoon session; Chief Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn, L. E. Bertin, Directo of the French Government School of Naval Design; Naval Constructor F. T. Bowles, Chief Engineer C. H. Loring, Capt. Albrecht Hesse of the Imperial Guards, Military Attache at the German Legation, and Capt. Mert Wago of the Imperial Navy, Naval Attache at the Russian

The first paper read was entitled "A Dynamic Steam Engine Indicator Tester." It was written by Prof. Cecil H. Peabody and Assistant Professor E. F. Miller, and was read by the former Owing to the illness of Capt. W. T. Sampson, his paper on "The Present Status of Facehardened Armor" was read by Secretary W. L. Capps. It spoke of the difficulties which at first delayed the development of face-hardened armor in this country, and which have now been practically overcome. "The greatest objection to the face-hardening or Harvey process, and one which seems least likely to be overcome in the immediate future, is its expense. The thick-est plates are exposed to high temperatures for weeks at a time, and the charges for repairs, fuel, and labor are very great."

Capt. Sampson discussed at some length the susceptibility of nickel steel in treatment, saying it "may be abused in the most shameful way without failure." He cited a number of cases of tests made in this country and abroad and the differences in behavior required for final acceptance.

The next paper read was on "Hydraulic Power for War Ships" by Naval Constructor Albert W. Stahl. The purpose of this paper was to set forth the advantages of hydraulic power for operating the auxiliary machinery of war ships. Constructor Stahl advocated the use of distilled water to replace the steam now used, as the presence of the piping for the latter is always objectionable and is liable to serious injury in action. Another reason advanced was that the machinery required would be much less complicated and not need such great care and atten-

plicated and not need such great care and attention. Hydraulic turning gear has been placed for operating the turrets in the Monterey and Oregon and the ammunition hoists of the New York, and have performed their work with great efficiency.

Lewis Nixon of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company of Philadelphia read an interesting paper on "Yachts in America and England," which was roundly applauded. He outlined the history of yachting from the time when they began to form a distinct class of their own. When racing started, he said, efforts were made to bring about regulations for contests. These were effected about the middle of the present century.

century,
Mr. Nixon read a table of comparison between
the Britannia and the Vigilant, giving as their
length over all 122.09 feet and 126.75 feet re-

length over all 121.09 feet and 120,75 feet respectively, adding:

"It will be seen from this table that with an over all length nearly six feet less than the Vigilant's, the Britannia has a foot greater length of water line. While not always done, the water line length should be measured when all racing weights, including men, are on board. The racing length rule applied to the Vigilant and Britannia in this country would reduce the allowance which the Vigilant gives by about one-half minute in a fifty-mile course, which is in itself a striking evidence that the yacht designers of the two countries have evolved types best suited, not only to the conditions holding in their respective waters, but to the rules regulating the racing in those waters.

"The rules, while easy of application, have not had a healthy tendency upon yacht design; on the contrary, they have developed a racing machine, as it is called, or boat wherein every consideration except the greatest speed has been ignored.

"We find that the yachts of England and

sideration except the greatest speed has been ignored.

"We find that the yachts of England and America are becoming more and more alike, or, in other words, that points of superiority are quickly appropriated by rival designers.

"On one point, however, we find a very radical difference—that is in the use of the centreboard. While for shallow harbors and cruising work a centreboard is a convenience, it is unfortunate that it should be considered essentially American, or that our success should be so often attributed to it. A heavy centreboard like that of the Vigilant is a positive drawback. It greatly increases the draught, and where a vessel with a deeper draught than the Vigilant could have gone, we find her striking the bottom when her centreboard was down. Its great weight (3½ tons) when lowered was doubtless an aid to estiffness, but the same amount of stiffness could have been obtained in another way. The attention required tends to detract the mind of whoever is in charge, and it requires men to handle it who might better be employed otherwise.

"There is another and in my estimation more important objection to the centreboard than

have been obtained in another way. The attention required tends to detract the mind of whoever is in charge, and it requires men to handle it who might better be employed otherwise.

"There is another and in my estimation more important objection to the centreboard than any yet suggested. It is a device which, so far as the true aim of yachting is concerned, is neither seamanike or sportsmanlike.

"The true aim of yachting and yacht racing is to develop alike the art of the navil architect and the skill and alacrity of the sailor in turning to use nature's own motive power at seathe wind. This aim presupposes a hull of simple lines and sections which, shall be permanently uniform or the same under all conditions: that is to say, a keel boat. The centreboard violates this principle flagrantly. It is a mechanical device not properly a part of the vessel, disturbing the inferior economy of the boat, creating problems in design and construction that are extraneous and alien to the true art, and requiring appliances and practices in maneuvring that do not in any sense pertain to seamanship proper. In a word, it is the introduction of mechanics into a science which is intended to deal purely and primarily with the forces and the difficulties of nature alone.

"From this point of view I do not hesitate to declare that in any international race calculated to contest the question of supremacy in the art of designing and tact and skill in maneuvring sailing vessels, it would be quite as sportsmanlike for one narty to provide his boat with a surreptitious storage battery to operate a small auxiliary propeller to help along in a drifting match, as with a device whereby he can increase or decrease at will the wetted surrace, and with it he lateral or longitudinal resistance of his boat according to the requirements of his point of sailing. One is quite as inc

dis left.

President Griscom, after welcoming those
President Griscom, introduced Mr. Mc-

President Griscom, after welcoming those present in a short speech, introduced Mr. Mc-Adoo, who spoke of the necessity of the country's building up a merchant marine as well as a navy.

Gen. Tracy, who followed, said, in the course of his speech: "The navy is the forerunner of the merchant marine. To rebuild this important factor of a country's success, we must have the assistance of the nation, as we have had for the navy. It is into for us to ask or expect private enterprise to compete with foreign nations, which are stimulating every resource to this end.

"Our new merchant marine has begun now in the recent taunching of a great ship at Philadeighia. We need such ships, not alone for their value to our commerce, but as a valuable auxiliary to our mavy in case of war.

"A today is about to be inaugurated in the United States, which threatens to close every shippard. To do as is to cripple the country and produce devastation intold.

Others who snoke were Chief Engineer Melwille, Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade, Andrew Fletcher, E. A. Stevens, H. Futnam, Constructor C. H. Loring, and Constructor Philip Hichborn.

Skin Disease, Facial Blemlabes, Regular Physicians, 1 magaliating Free 1988. Skin Disease, Facial Blemishes, Regular Physi-cians. I manifully Free office or by letter; charges incolorate. John H. Woselbury Der-motological Institute 137 West 42d st. N., has in Bostou, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Lauis.



THE NICARAGUA CANAL CHARTER.

Warner Miller Explains to the Vermon Legislature the Present State of Affairs, MONTPELIER, Nov. 16. Two bills, one in the Senate and one in the House, to incorporate the Nicaragua Company are before the Legislature of Vermont. The bills give a specific charter for a company to construct an inter-oceanic canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean through the republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The incorporators named in the bills are John R. Bartlett, Smith M. Werd, Henry J. Howland, Richard L. Edwards, John J. Emery,

Wilhelmus Mynderse, and F. K. Sibley. The Committees on Corporations, to which the bills were referred, gave a hearing to-night at which Warner Miller of Herkimer, N. Y.: Alexander T. Mason, and M. Van Rensselaer of New York, attorneys of the old company, were pres-

Col. Franklin Fairbanks of St. Johnsbury, Vt. one of the directors of the old company, was also one of the directors of the old company, was also present. Mr. Miller talked to the committees for an hour explaining the reasons for asking for the charter and giving a general description of the work to be undertaken by the company. This company is to take the place of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, chartered by the Legislature of Colorado, which went into the hands of a receiver last Angust. That construction company was building the Nicaragua Canal under a contract with the original Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, chartered by the Vermont Legislature in 1888, and by the United States in 1886.

This original company is the one which obtained the important concessions from the republic of Nicaragua. A charter is now asked from Vermont because it is the only Legislature now in session, and the company wishes at once to issue its stock, float its bonds, pay its debts, and resume its work.

Mr. Miller explained to the committee that no other State had a general law of incorporation under which a charter broad enough to carry on the work could be obtained. The limitations of the Colorado company continually hampered the company in its work. Another reason for coming to Vermont for its charter was because ex-Senator Edmunds, Senator Morrill, Senator Proctor, and other prominent Vermonters were friendly to or interested in the enterprise.

The capital stock of the company is placed at \$12,000,000, with the privilege of increasing it. The holders of stock in the old company have turned in all but 1,000 out of 120,000 shares, and \$0,000,000 of this new stock is to be issued to them in payment for their old stock. On the old stock an assessment has already been paid. The remainder of the capital is to be used in the prosecution of the work on the canal.

Mr. Miller said it was entirely the fault of the Government. The company stood ready at any time to turn over the work to it, and had made a proposition whereby the Government might own the canal without the expenditure of acent. The proposition was fo present. Mr. Miller talked to the committees for an hour explaining the reasons for asking

The charter asked for gives the company great The charter asked for gives the company great powers, of which this is an instance:

"To do every act, work, or thing of every name and nature whatsoever, necessary, useful, convenient, or advantageous, directly or indirectly, remotely or immediately connected with the construction, maintenance, and operation of said canal and all that is incident thereto, and all other work or works authorized or intended to be authorized under any concession or contract given thorized under any concession or contract given to or made with the said company by any body, corporations, or associations of individuals."

The influence of the Vermont men interested will secure the charter without trouble. The committees already think it will be an honor to the State to charter such a company.

Big Fire in Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 1d.-Winnipeg narrowly escaped entire destruction by fire this morning. During a blaze in the Western Canada Loan Company block two fire engines gave out, and, the water supply being short, the building was soon a wreck. While short, the building was soon a wreck. While the block was burning another fire started on Princess street. Nothing could be done to check this fire, as only one engine was available, and that was in use at the first fire. The Grand Union Hotel, Merrick & Anderson's large warehouse, and several other buildings were destroyed here. The Western Canada block is entirely gutted. In the top story was the Masonie Hall, one of the finest in the West. The total loss is about \$250,000.

The Sun

Advertising Rates the same as those

THE WIZARD IS GAINING.

HE OUTPLAYS YOUNG NAPOLEON IFES FOR THE THIRD TIME.

His Victory Was Gained By Narse Play and He Made a Superb Kins and Round the table Shot Ives Kept Tune With Him to Brilliant Masses and Draws-Iven Leads By 451 in the Total Score.

Both Frank Ives and Jacob Schaefer surprised

ne critics of billiards last night when ther opened the fifth night of their long struggle at balk-line billiards in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall. Ives, having an unfinished run to make at the opening of the game, rolled up 58 carroms by nursery work and open play, and the Wizard, following him, gathered in 126. It was exceedingly elever billiards this, especially on the part of Schaefer, who, without any effort to test the table, so far as the tempera-ture of the room and the elasticity of the balls were concerned, rattled off the balls were concerned, rattled a string of first-class billiards. The Wizard, by the way, had apparently been inspired by the fact that he had been able to put up an average of 54 9-13 against his dangerous young rival the night before. This average, a really big one, was juggled with by the types on Thursday night, when the Wizard outplayed his clever and younger adversary. Ives jumped in with his wendrous nurse, and rolled up 111, and so swiftly that the spectators hardly had a chance to realize how big the bilifards really were that he was turning out. The total scores went up on the Garden wall then showing Ives, 2,599; Schaefer, 1,919.

Later on the Wizard found that he had a rooter of the most enthusiastic kind in the per-son of an aged but still juvenile enthusiast in billiards, who vociferated his good wishes above the din of plaudits. It looked as if Schaefer still held his old-time remarkable popularity with New Yorkers, for the whole house seemed to be pulling for things to come his way. His masses and banks, brilliant in design, were signals for really exceptional outbursts of popular approval.

The Wizard's century carrom set the billiard overs wild. It was an able single cushion effort that he came within an accord missing, because it had to be played slowly, and the cue ball seemed inclined to roll off. He stopped at 116 at length, with 242 to Ives's 199, the grand total being: Ives, 2,599; Schaefer, 2,035.

The Wizard kept the game on the hustle in great style, and fired off a swift twice-aroundthe-table carrom that was unerring in the ac-curacy with which the cue ball absolutely flew It was a comparatively easy shot, to its mark, but so show ythat the hall echoed with applause. Ives cracked two duck eggs, and the Wizard vent to work at dexterous norsing around the anchor space, and he did this bit of trickery to the satisfaction of all the billiard lovers. He was again, as on Thursday night, gaining though slowly and with effort, on the big lead that the

again, as on Thursday night, gaining though slowly and with effort, on the big lead that the young Napoleon held. He nipped seventy beauties and then stopped short. Again the extreme delicacy of his stroke had proven a detriment, because with perfect position for the balk-line nurse he had falled to get the ivories out of the balk spaces soon enough.

Ives walked up nonchalantly and shook out that consummate trick of his at delicate balk-line play, and sent the Wizard's pretty little run away up the flue.

This break put Ives on his mettle, and invited him to exhibit his own rushing art at the billiard strategy of the nurse. He went flying past the century count, got a lucky kias that whirled his one ball unexpectedly to a count, that made him smile, because it was a rank scratch, and kept things going until he had 125 stored away to the good. The Wizard let fly one of those skyrocket massés that always bring down the house and quit at four, seeningly exhausted.

The dandy youngster from Michigan replied with a massé along the rail, every writ as good as Schaefer's and fell down with 13 to his credit for the inning. There scened to be something the matter with both of them, but the older expert, Schaefer, was the first to recover. He started at the rail nurse with a jump, and kept the carroms singing merrily. Draws and drives and an occasional resonant massé served to keep the globes mader his served to keep the globes mader his served to keep the globes mader his

large warehouse, and several other buildings were destroyed here. The Western Canada block is entirely guitted. In the top story was The total loss is about \$250,000.

The Weather.

The storm which crossed the lake regions passed north into Canada. Leaving clear weather in all parts of the country. This change of movement had the effect of drawing much warmer weather into all the Atlante-States.

A decided cold wave is travelling rapidly southeast ward from the Northwest, but will be greatly modified before it reaches the country. The change of movement had got the country. This change of movement had the office of drawing much warm of hange the country carroin, attesting that he still before it reaches the country and the country carroin, attesting that he still before it reaches the country and the country carroin, attesting that he still had before it reaches the country and the country carroin, attesting that he still had before it reaches the country carroin, attesting that he still had before it reaches the country and the botton the carroins swiftly. An extract build had been supported to the country of the country carroin, attesting that he still had before it reaches the country carroin, attesting that he still had been supported to the country carroin, attesting that he still had before it reaches the country carroin, attesting that he still had been supported to the carroins swiftly. An extract had been supported to the carroins swiftly, and the country carroin, attesting that he still had been supported to the carroins swiftly. An extract had been supported to the carroins swiftly, and the country carroin, attesting that he still had been supported to the carroins swiftly. An extract the carroins and the country carroin, attesting that he still had been supported to the carroins and an occasion of the carroins swiftly. An extract the carroins and the carroins swiftly and the carroins swiftly and the carroins swiftly and the carroins and the carroins swiftly. An extract the carroins and the carroins

Warren Loreinte Kills Himself.

Warren Lovelace, a sawyer, 65 years old, died it the title Hespital in Newark yesterday morn-ng of the effects of a dose of landanum. Lovelace was an Englishman, who lived alone at 60 Prospect place, baving separated from his section wife two years ago. His landlard noticed yesterday that he was it, and asked the gause. Loveince told him be had taken poison. He was at once taken to the hospital, where he died two loars after his arrival. He left a note to his room saying that he had deliberately contempted suichde became he could get an work.

A Monument to Gen. Hunted.

Prenderer, Nov. 16. A sarcophagus has been in Hillside Camelery, about two miles from this The succeptance, whose only inscription is the name" Bustel," is of Karre prantis. The tase is 8 by 5 feet, and the fond height to, feet. The mish is very derivate, although the only policial about the entire work is that on the face of the letters. The weight is 20,000 pound. The monument is in view from the manuschum now in course of construction for the course of construction for the interval. Depew, some distance enstward on another knoth